

for them. When he was written to and asked to make known the stations, his reply was, that before transferring to Maine State he had spent a year at Massachusetts State College at Amherst, and that it was possible that some of the Amherst plants had got mixed in. He certainly needed to pray.

The upshot is, obviously, that great care must be exercised in accepting data from those who do not realize its importance, and that all of us should see that our own statements on labels are quite accurate. Gradually we learn that even the complimentary placing of names on the label of non-botanical members of a party or those who have had no part in the collecting may become embarrassing. Enough said!

SYNONYMY IN *VIBURNUM OBOVATUM* AND
V. CASSINOIDES

WILBUR H. DUNCAN

A specimen labeled *Viburnum corymbosum* (Miller) Rehder was among a set of exchange plants recently received at the University of Georgia Herbarium. The specimen is obviously *V. obovatum* Walter, a species found in the Coastal Plain from Florida to Virginia, an area containing no closely similar relatives. I wondered about the status of the former name and attempted to find it in publications at my immediate disposal. It is neither listed in the Index Kewensis (including 9 supplements) nor included in Rehder (Manual of Cult. Trees & Shrubs: 1940; and Bibliography of Cult. Trees & Shrubs: 1949), Bailey (Manual of Cultivated Plants. Rev.: 1949), Robinson and Fernald (Gray's New Manual of Botany, Ed. 7.: 1908), Small (Flora of S. E. States: 1933), and other manuals. Shortly after these preliminary efforts I visited the Gray Herbarium and continued the search for published matter connected with the name. The Gray Card Index includes no reference to the *V. corymbosum* above but does cite *Viburnum corymbosum* Urb. (Fedde. Rep. Spec. Nov. 18: 121, published 15 August, 1922) which is found in Cuba and differs considerably from the material in question.

Rehder's interpretation of the synonymy was eventually found as a footnote in Journal Arnold Arb. 3: 214. 28 December, 1922. *V. corymbosum* (Miller) Rehder is, therefore, a later homonym

and is illegitimate, being published over four months later than *V. corymbosum* Urb. Furthermore, in my opinion, Rehder erred in this application of *V. corymbosum* to our southeastern *V. obovatum*. He states that "Though the figure published by Miller (Fig. Pl. L. 55, t. 83, fig. 1. [1760]) and cited under his *Cassine corymbosa* is not exactly typical for the species in question, it cannot be referred to any other species than *Viburnum obovatum* Walter, —." It should be pointed out that Miller's description of figure 1, "Cassine foliis ovato-lanceolatis serratis oppositis deciduis, floribus corymbosis", does not match as to general leaf-shape and -margin any of the collections (including those at the Gray Herbarium) I have seen of this species. When the margins of the leaves in the drawing are examined carefully, it may be seen that they are indicated by faint but definite lines as being decidedly serrate. The coloring in the drawing follows a more or less straight line at the leaf margins and might easily mislead a casual observer. Miller's description and figure are much more readily referred to material of *Viburnum cassinoides* L. (sensu Gray's Manual of Botany, 7 ed. 1908 and Small (1933), Manual of the Southeastern Flora). In this species the leaves are occasionally serrate and ovate-lanceolate, whereas those of *V. obovatum* are faintly dentate-undulate to entire and are never ovate-lanceolate.

Miller (Garden Dict. Ed. 8: 1768) undoubtedly had seen material of *V. obovatum*, in as much as it was known in cultivation in England before that time. The description of one of his listed species should, therefore, be such as would include *V. obovatum*. If this species can be included only under his *Cassine corymbosum*, then the contention that Miller's *Cassine corymbosum* is a synonym of *Viburnum cassinoides* L. would be greatly weakened. On the other hand, if *V. obovatum* should come under another description of Miller's, then the above contention would be strengthened. The answer as to how Miller classified this species is partly tied up in the synonymy of *V. cassinoides* L. and sensu Willdenow.

Although *Viburnum cassinoides* Willd. (Sp. Pl. 1: 1491. 1798) is listed as a synonym of *V. obovatum* (Hooker f. & Jackson 1895. Index Kewensis, p. 1194), I do not know upon what basis this was done for Willdenow's treatment indicates that he correctly inter-

preted and followed Linnaeus (Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 384. 1762). Willdenow's (Sp. Pl. ed 1. Vol. 1. pars. 2: 149. 1798) description, "Folia infima obovata; proxima ovata; superiora lanceolata", is identical with that of Linnaeus and he cites specifically "Sp. pl. 384." In addition Willdenow lists Aiton, 1789 (Hortus. Kewensis 1. p. 370), who cites *V. cassinoides* of Linnaeus (Sp. pl. 384.) as a synonym, although qualifying the citation with "exclusis synonymis." Aiton also describes the plant with "foliis lanceolatis laevibus margine revolutis obsolete crenulatis," a description that certainly more nearly matches our present conception of *V. cassinoides* L. than that of *V. obovatum*. Houttuyn, Lin. Pfl. Syst. 3, p. 357, cited by Willdenow, apparently gives the only reasonably good connection with the latter species. In this reference there is cited Miller, Garden Dictionary (presumably ed 8. 1768), species 9, *V. (Cassinoides)*, under which appears, "The ninth sort grows naturally in S. C.: this has a shrubby stalk —; these are garnished with oval leaves about one inch long and more than half an inch broad, —." The length of leaves and range for the species strongly suggest *V. obovatum*. If Willdenow had in mind this species, then he likely would have cited specifically Miller's apparent description of it. *V. cassinoides* sensu Willd. is the same as that of Linnaeus. *Cassinocorymbosa* (Miller, 1768) is not, therefore, referable to *V. obovatum* as Rehder (1922) contends. It is more likely referable to *V. cassinoides* L.

A final consideration seems pertinent. Did Linnaeus recognize *V. obovatum* as an entity under some other name and thus give us an earlier name than *V. obovatum*? A careful check was made through his descriptions and the photographs of specimens in the Linnaean Herbarium. Attention was returned to Linnaeus' description of *V. cassinoides*, especially because of his use of "Folia infima obovata; —", a character certainly true of *V. obovatum*, and not characteristic of the former species. The photograph (No. 379.12) of the specimen labeled *Viburnum cassinoides* in the Linnaean Herbarium, however, indicates that a dwarfed lower leaf (on a very short lateral spur) is obovate and small, while the others are occasionally ovate and sometimes broadly lanceolate. The specimen is obviously of *V. cassinoides* (in the present general sense) with an abnormal lower leaf.

No other description by Linnaeus seems to single out or especially indicate that *V. obovatum* is included. One possibility appears, however, when other photographs of specimens in his herbarium are examined. Photograph number 380.3 is of a specimen that might be *V. obovatum*. This sheet, however, is labeled *Cassine Peragua* and is pinned to the previous sheet (Photograph No. 380.2) which is labeled the same but with later different annotations. The latter specimen is definitely not *V. obovatum*. It would seem, therefore, that Linnaeus did not recognize *V. obovatum* as an entity under any other name, and Walter's name, therefore, stands.

In order to enable others to make easy use of the data presented here a complete synonymy (in so far as material was covered in this study) is given of both *V. obovatum* and *V. cassinoides*, including certain references to nomenclatural and taxonomic treatments.

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES L., Sp. Pl. Ed. 2: 384. 1762. Aiton, Hortus Kewensis: 370. 1789. Willdenow, Sp. Pl. I: 1491. 1798. Pursh, Flora Amer. Sept.: 201. 1814. non *V. cassinoides* Willd. sensu Hooker f. & Jackson, Index Kewensis: 1194. 1895. Chapman, Flora of Southern States. Ed. 3: 1897. Robinson & Fernald, Gray's New Manual of Botany. Ed. 7.: 1908. Britton & Brown, Ill. Flora of North. U. S. & Canada: 1913. Small, Flora of the S. E. States: 1933. Rehder, Manual of Cult. Trees & Shrubs. Ed. 2. Rev.: 1940. Bailey, Manual of Cultivated Plants. Rev.: 1949.

Cassine corymbosa Miller, Garden Dictionary. Ed. 8: 1768. Fig. Pl.: Plat. 83. f. 1. 1760.

Cassine peragua Houttuyn, Lin. Pfl. Syst. Vol. 3: 357. 1773. non Miller, Garden Dictionary: 1768.

Viburnum pyrifolium Pursh, Flora Amer. Sept.: 201. 1814.

Viburnum nudum var. *cassinoides* Torrey & Gray, Flora N. Amer. 2: 16. 1841.

Viburnum corymbosum (Miller) Rehder, Jour. Arnold Arb. 3: 214. Dec. 1922. non *V. corymbosum* Urb., Fedde. Rep. Spec. Nov. 18: 121. Aug. 1922.

VIBURNUM OBOVATUM Walter, Flora Caroliniana: 116. 1788. Pursh, Flora Amer. Sept. 201. 1814. Chapman, Flora of the Southern States. Ed. 3: 1897. Small, Flora of S. E. States: 1933.

V. cassinoides Miller, Garden Dictionary. Ed. 8: 1768. Houttuyn, Lin. Pfl. Syst. Vol. 3: 357. 1773. *Later homonym.*

V. cassinoides L. sensu Michx., Flora Bor. Amer. 1: 179. 1803.

V. cassinoides Willd. sensu Hooker f. & Jackson, Index Kewensis: 1194. 1895.

Viburnum corymbosum (Miller) sensu Rehder, Jour. Arnold Arb. 3: 214. Dec. 1922. *Later homonym.*

The use of facilities at the Gray Herbarium where a portion of this study was done is greatly appreciated. The visit at Cambridge was made possible by a research grant through Dr. George H. Boyd, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Georgia.

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A NEW VARIETY IN SAXIFRAGA.—The crenate to crenate-dentate leaves and the glandular-hairy pedicels of *Saxifraga virginensis* from the eastern half of the United States make the following new variety appear very distinct.

SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS Michx. var. **subintegra** Goodman, var. nov., foliis integris vel repandis; pedicellis glabratis.

TYPE: *Goodman and Waterfall 4748*, McSpadden Falls, Cherokee Co., Oklahoma, May 1, 1948. (Bebb Herbarium of the University of Oklahoma).

There are ten other Oklahoma collections of *S. virginensis* in the Bebb Herbarium and all belong to the new variety. They are from Cherokee, Muskogee, and McCurtain counties.—GEORGE J. GOODMAN, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

NOTES ON TWO ADVENTIVE PLANTS OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA.—GALANTHUS ELWESII Hook., commonly called the "Larger Snowdrop", has been cultivated occasionally as an early spring garden flower in the United States over a period of many years since its discovery in Asia Minor in 1854. No record has been published heretofore, however, of its escaping from cultivation and maintaining itself successfully in the manner of a native American plant. In February 1949, I found a patch of snowdrops growing and flowering without cultivation in deep loam along the bank of a rivulet in a virgin deciduous woodland, about three quarters of a mile directly north of the District of Columbia. In 1950 the same plants were found in flower on March 5, immediately following the coldest period of the winter when the Weather Bureau reported a temperature of 15 degrees. The